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AZ CORP COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSATIZED COrporation Commission

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IN THE MATTER OF THE ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY'S REQUEST FOR A VARIANCE OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS OF A.A.C. R14-2-1606 DOCKET NO. E-01345A-01-0822

BRIEF OF THE ARIZONA TRANSMISSION ) DEPENDENT UTILITY GROUP ON PROCEDURE AND ISSUES

Pursuant to the Procedural Order in this docket dated December 11, 2001, the Arizona Transmission Dependent Utility Group ("ATDUG")1 herewith submits its brief addressing the appropriate procedural mechanism for the Commission's consideration of this requested variance and addressing additional due process requirements needed in this proceeding.

At the outset, we believe the Commission should decide whether the application of Arizona Public Service Company ("APS") requesting a variance is an appropriate application of R14-2-1614.C. It is obvious

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 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Aguila Irrigation District, Ak-Chin Indian Community, Buckeye Water Conservation & Drainage District, Central Arizona Water Conservation District, Electrical District No. 3, Electrical District No. 4, Electrical District No. 5, Electrical District No. 7, Electrical District No. 8, Harquahala Valley Power District, Maricopa County Municipal Water District No. 1, McMullen Valley Water Conservation and Drainage District, Roosevelt Irrigation District, City of Safford, Tonopah Irrigation District, Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District.

from reading this provision that it was intended to give the Commission an opportunity to tailor compliance with the Competition Rules to specific situations when the public interest would be served by doing so. It is also obvious that such a request might implicate an approved tariff or order of the Commission if the Commission decided to consider granting an exception or variance. Under the first scenario, the path to a decision is clear. Under the latter situation, the rule reads as if the tariff or order trumps the rule provision allowing a variance or exception. Thus, any approved tariff or order of the Commission that did not incorporate the variance rule would, in effect, prohibit it from being utilized. In other words, this application requesting a variance would be inappropriate. The testimony of Jack Davis (p.9) directly raises the issue and the Commission should squarely face it before proceeding further and causing the parties to incur further expense.

The Commission should also decide whether the variance rule is contemplated when, as here, there is a settlement agreement among multiple parties. As we observed above, the variance rule on its face appears to be intended to allow the Commission to deal with the question of a variance or exception either (1) in the context of application of the rules directly to a jurisdictional entity outside the context of an approved tariff or Commission order or (2) in the context of an approved tariff or Commission order, the latter situation signaling some limitation. However, the subject of multiple party involvement in such a tariff or order it not addressed. In this

case, a settlement agreement, albeit confirmed by a Commission order, is the backdrop for APS' request. It involves multiple parties. It seems an open question whether the variance rule was intended to apply when parties other than the Commission and the applicant were also signatories to an agreement approved by the Commission. In this context, the Commission order reference in the variance provision may not be applicable. In our view, the Commission needs to address this issue now so that the parties have the benefit of the Commission's interpretation of its order. Some of the parties to the settlement agreement may wish to address the issue of whether the Commission has the authority to unilaterally allow a variance that changes the terms or application of the settlement in question, especially where the other signatories have relied to their detriment on the settlement.

These are serious issues. They deserve to be addressed at the outset in this proceeding, not left to future legal arguments by parties who feel aggrieved by the outcome of this proceeding.

Substantively, we believe the issues include serious questions about the impact of this proposal on the ability of the wholesale market in Arizona to remain competitive, at least as it affects the Phoenix load pocket. We agree with the Commission staff that transfer of generation assets from APS to its affiliate, otherwise contemplated by the Competition Rules, should be postponed. Once that asset transfer is accomplished, the receiving entity, Pinnacle West Energy Corporation ("PWEC"), will be an exempt wholesale generator and forever beyond the reach of the Commission. Additionally, if APS is

correct that the Competition Rules aren't working and that forced bidding for power resources at market rates will disadvantage its standard offer customers, then the Commission must examine why that is so. If the merchant plants other than PWEC's cannot serve APS customers, one obviously asks why. Is it because APS is exerting transmission market power? Since the Commission is requiring new plants to have some resource available for serving needs in Arizona, it is totally at cross purposes for those resources not to be available. If APS is correct, this is a very serious situation.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission apparently agrees that this type of situation is serious. On November 20, 2001, it issued its "Order on Triennial Market Power Updates and Announcing New, Interim Generation Market Power Screen and Mitigation Policy", AEP Power Marketing, Inc., et al., Docket Nos. ER96-2495-015, et al. In that order, FERC announces a new market power screen to replace the "hub and spoke" analysis. The Commission should also consider this FERC order in the context of its analysis of the problem here.

Finally, we note that APS has supplied testimony from Dr.

Hieronymus that propounds the thesis that the arrangement APS seeks to have approved is valid because it produces a result that is better than that experienced in California. The Commission needs to examine whether not being as bad as California is an appropriate standard by which to judge transactions involving Arizona consumers.

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 19th day of December, 2001. 1 2 ARIZONA TRANSMISSION DEPENDENT 3 UTILITY GROUP 4 5 By Robert S. Lynch Attorney for the Arizona 6 Transmission Dependent Utility Group and its members 7 8 9 10 Original and 10 copies of the foregoing filed this 19th day 11 of December, 2001 with: 12 Docket Control Arizona Corporation Commission 13 1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 14 Copy of the foregoing hand 15 delivered this 19th day of December, 2001 to: 16 Lyn Farmer 17 Chief Administrative Law Judge Hearing Division 18 Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 W. Washington Street 19 Phoenix, Arizona 85007 20 Christopher C. Kempley, Esq. Legal Division 21 Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 W. Washington Street 22 Phoenix, Arizona 85007 23

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Copy of the foregoing mailed this 19th day of December, 2001, 2 3 Thomas L. Mumaw, Esq. Jeffrey B. Guldner, Esq. Snell & Wilmer One Arizona Center 5 Phoenix, Arizona 85004-2202 Attorneys for Arizona Public Service Company Scott S. Wakefield, Chief Counsel 7 | Residential Utility Consumer Office 2828 North Central Avenue, Suite 1200 Phoenix, Arizona 85004 8 Greg Patterson Arizona Competitive Power Alliance 245 West Roosevelt Phoenix, Arizona 85003 11 C. Webb Crockett, Esq. Jay L. Shapiro, Esq. 12 Fennemore Craig 3003 North Central Avenue, Suite 2600 13 Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2913 Attorneys for Panda Gila River L.P. 14 and Reliant Resources, Inc. 15 Walter W. Meek, President Arizona Utility Investors Association 16 2100 N. Central Avenue, Suite 210 Phoenix, Arizona 85004 17 Lawrence V. Robertson, Jr., Esq. 18 Munger, Chadwick, PLC 333 N. Wilmot, Suite 300 19 Tucson, Arizona 85701 20 Roger K. Ferland, Esq. Quarles & Brady Streich Lang LLP 21 Renaissance One Two North Central Avenue 22 Phoenix, Arizona 85004-2391 23 Steven J. Duffy, Esq. Ridge & Isaacson, P.C. 24 3101 N. Central Avenue Suite 1090 25 Phoenix, Arizona 85012

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